to notify the carrier or call at THE DISPATCH office, that the address

on your paper may be changed. FORTY-FOURTH YEAR.

BIGLER WAS NAMED.

The Clearfield County Statesman Nominated for State Treasurer.

A SMOOTH CONVENTION.

Allegheny County's Delegation Did Its Best for Humes,

BUT THE EFFORT WAS OF NO AVAIL.

Ex-Senator Wallace Attracts Much Attention in the Convention-His Speech in Which Cleveland is Eulogized is Loudly Applauded-Asking for Only Six Months More of Grover's Administration-The Platform Strongly Indorses Tariff Reform-Trusts Denounced in Unmensured Terms-Republicans Accused of Hypecricy on the Prohibition Question-They Are Aise Accused of Failure to Enforce the Constitution Regarding Land and Labor.

The Democratic State Convention, which met at Harrisburg vesterday, nominated Edmund A. Bigier for State Treasurer on the first ballot, William A. Wallace was present, and made a speech which caused much enthusiasm. The platform adopted strongly favors tariff reform, denounces trusts, and arraigns the Republican party for hypocrisy on the prohibition question, and for a failure to protect land and labor.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) HARRISBURG, September 4 .- The Democratic State Convention was not a remarkable gathering. The attendance was meager, and the enthusiasm not difficult to repress. The only robust applause was when the name of Grover Cleveland was mentioned, and when ex-Senator Wallace faced the audience for the purpose of saving a good word for his townsman, Edmund A. Bigler, as the candidate of the Democrats for State Treasurer, and during the progress of portions of his eloquent speech. Humes kept up his fight to capture the only office in the gift of the convention until the roll of delegates had been called and the success of Bigler had been established. He was assisted by Patrick Foley and William J. Brennen, who did a good deal of missionary work among the county delegates. The formidable front presented against Bigler by the Allegheny delegation gave them a leverage that resulted in obtaining more votes for Humes than any other argument they could have used in favor of that candidate. Humes' candidacy was also helped by the record he made in the Senate in drafting and pressing to passage the act providing for the investment of the sinking in bonds, instead of having them farmed out to favorite banks at no

profit to the State. MAPPED OUT BEFOREHAND.

The convention's work was pretty thoroughly mapped out last night, and the proceedings were dispatched with unusual celerity. The Philadelphia and Allegheny delegates were given front sents, not so much because of their intellectual greatness as of their great numerical strength.

Representative Samuel M. Wherry, the Temporary Chairman, lost no time in showing the delegates that he knew a great deal of the management of the State Treasury, and that no mistake had been made in selecting him to expedite the early business of the convention. The concessions made by the friends of Bigler in abandoning the proposed contests in Allegheny county, saved the convention from any unseemly scenes, and rendered its proceedings very harmonious.

Nothing of note was developed until W. J. Brennen, of Pittsburg, in seconding the nomination of ex-Senator Rumes, said the convention should not make the mistake of nominating an objectionable candidate, but should choose one who would clean out the rate that had infested the Treasury formany years. This speech meant that Bigler was objectionable, but no one replied to the mild insinuation.

OBJECTED TO PHILADELPHIA.

Another little breeze was created when the roll was about to be called from printed lists of delegates, at the head of which was the Philadelphia delegation. Patrick Foley had canvassed the delegation, and found that his favorite, Humes, had very little show in it. The effect of having the votes of the large number of delegates recorded in favor of Bigler in the early stages of the ballot was teared, and Mr. Foley made a fight to have the counties announced in alphabetical order.

A Biglerite opposed a change from the usual custom, and moved an adherence to the old rule. Delegate Walls, ot Pittsburg, moved to lay the motion on the table, but only a few persons came to his rescue, and the names of the Philadelphia delegates were first called. Still another difficulty was encountered. When it became evident that Bigler was way ahead in the race, several delegates, who had voted for Humes, proceeded to change their votes for Bigler, and Brennen raised the objection that this was against party usage. He was ruled out, and soon the convention was apprised of Bigler's nomination, he having received 207 votes; Humes, 71; Clay, of Elk, 21, and Wilde, of Philadelphia, 4. This was a very small vote, some of the countles not being represented at all, and others in part. The enbstitutions numbered 85.

MADE UNANIMOUS.

After the vote was announced Patrick Foley, true to his promise, moved to make the nomination unanimous, after he had stated that nearly all his colleagues had opposed Bigler, and that the Democrats of Allegheny had been against him. The motion was put by the permanent Chairman, James B. Reilly, Congressmen-elect from Schuylkill county, and it carried without a dissenting vote.

At this stage of the proceedings a veteran Democrat, with grizzled hair, made a call

for "Wallace," who was getting on the stage. The cry was taken up by others and the ex-United States Senator stepped to the front amid great applause and made a ringing speech, in which he showered many compliments on Bigler and his distinguished ancestry. Following are the sali-ent features of Mr. Wallace's address:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:

There is no apology necessary for my presence at a Democratic convention. I come to thank you on behalf of the Democracy of my county for the nonination of Edmund A. Bigler. [Applause.] I am but a private in the ranks of the Democrats yet I can say that this nomination of a son of Clearfield county will be received by our people with grateful thanks. We thank you for the spontaneity with which this nomination comes. It came to him unsolicited. He canvassed no county. He asked for no man's vote. Not for this alone have I to thank you, but I have to thank you that the Democracy are to-day united, active, earnest, aggressive and progressive. [Applause.] Mr. Bigler comes from stock not unknown to Pennsylvania Democrats. German on one side and Scotch-Irish on the other.

Broken promises, ruined industries, depressed business and suffering labor are the melancholy results of six months of Republican rule. Our people feel the oppression of Federal power. Their industries are ruined. They seek a remody. Can it be found under the present policy of our adversaries? Their practice and their policy are alike destructive of the best interests of the people. They tax us to exhaustion, and shut up our markets. They squander millions at the arbitrary will of an incompetent business man, who, in the language of these enlightened days, is commonly called a 'crank' [applause.], and yet they fear to check his headlong career. Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention

SIGHING FOR CLEVELAND. "By their fruits shall we know them." Mer do not gather grapes from thorus nor figs of thistles. Grover, Grover, how this people miss thee with all thy fallings. Oh, for six short months of Grover | cheers and applause| with his inflexible will, his determination to do right under all circumstances, with his obedience to the law as written in civil service, and in his own proud declaration that public office is a public trust. Oh, for six months of this arbitrary man to bring our people back to their ancient line of thought, practice and policy. Is this policy to be continued? The answer is for you now and in the future of this canvass in the State of Pennsylvania. The answer must come with unerring certainty. Are we to be satisfied with their promises, made to the ear and broken in the hope by our adversaries? Are we satisfied in this grand old Commonmonths of Grover [cheers and applause] with

such constitutional action as will give substantial relief to the stricken communities.

Tenth—While we favor a liberal system of pensions to such vesterans of the late war as have been honorably discharged, and who from wounds or other physical infirmities have been rendered unfit for manual or other labor, we deem it unjust to that large class of those faithful soldiers of the Union who take a just pride in the heroic achievements of their conrades in arms, that there should be added to the pension roll the names of any who are not qualified therefor by reason of honorable and faithful service in the line of duty.

Mr. Foran of Philadelphia presented a

Mr. Foran, of Philadelphia, presented resolution which was unanimously adopted, commending the course of Mr. Gladstone in his attitude toward the Irish people. The new rules as amended by the State Committee yesterday were adopted.

ELKINS WAS DEFEATED.

He and His Father-in-Law Try to Ger Control of a Railrond-Proxies Obtained From Blaine and Other Noted Politicians.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPARCELL BALTIMORE, September 4 .- An old contest between the Baltimore and O hio and the West Virginia Central Railroads was decided to-day by Judge Armstrong, at Keyser, W. The case attracted much attention be cause of the prominent political lights interested. When the West Virginia was first organized, ex-Senator Henry C. Davis and Mr. John Shaw, of Shaw Bros., in this city, held all the stock. Stephen B. Elkins was not slow in finding out how profitable the venture was and he importuned his father-in-law for some of the stock, promising that he would take an active interest in the road. The ex-Senstor agreed to give Steve a share and sold him stock at a nominal price. Then Steve went to Shaw and made a similar request, the coal man said he had no objection but he would not think of selling at the same price Davis had asked, "You know," said Shaw, "he is your father-in-law." Steve bought the stock but always after that telt burt and waited for an opportunity to pay back Shaw. It came a short time ago. Davis and Elkins formed



E. A. BIGLER AND H. K. BOYER-THE NEXT STATE TREASURER-"YOU PAYS YOUR MONEY, AND TAKES YOUR CHOICE."

oters, and biding our time for progress and eform at the behest of a single individual, or are we to be angressive and progressive? Are we the Democracy of years gone by? Are we to become aggressive and progressive? We can no longer be on the defensive, but let us march forward conquering and to conquer. Mr. Bigler followed Mr. Wallace in a few remarks, promising to do the best he could to achieve a victory in November, after

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED

vention is as follows:

Republicans Accused of Hypocrisy-Tariff Reform Urged and Trusts Denounced. HARRISBURG, September 4 .- The platorm adopted by the Democratic State Con-

First-That all powers not expressly granted o the General Government are withheld, and a sacred observance of the rule of construction ntained in the tenth amendment to the Constitution itself is essential to the preservation of the principles of home rule, and of pure, honest and economical government, to the end that labor may not be robbed of the bread it

has earned. Second-We applaud the action of President Cleveland and our Democratic Representatives in Congress looking to tariff tax reform, and we reaffirm the declaration of principles made by the Democracy of the Union at St. Louis in reduction of tariff taxes for the relief at once of American labor, American industries and American taxpayers, by the repeal of such tariff taxes as now invite and protect monopoly a greed that lessens production, lessens, em ployment of labor, decreases wages, and increases cost to consumers, and by the admis-

creases cost to consumers, and by the admission of raw material, free of duty in all cases where it will enlarge our product, multiply our markets and increase demand for labor.

Third—We regard trusts, in whatever form organized, as the result of the existing monopoly, tariff, and we demand the repeal of such tariff taxes as enable them to control domestic production, by unlawful combination, and to extort from the people exorbitant prices for their product.

for their product.

Fourth—We accept the decision of the people of Pennsylvania, rendered by the ballot, on the prohibitory amendment as a declaration in favor of a reasonable, just and effective regulation of the traffic in ardent spirits. We hold that the agreement of the Republican party through its representatives in the Legislature to the proposed prohibitory amendment to the Constitution, and its deteatant the polis in spite of the Republican majority of \$0,000 votes, are facts that establish beyond doubt the hypocrisy of the Republican leaders in their treatment of the question of prohibition.

Fifth—We hold the Republican party responsible for the fallure—a fallure wilfully and corruptly incurred—to enforce by "appropriate legislation" the sixteenth and seventeenth articles of the Constitution, designed to protect the land and labor, the people and industries of this Commonwealth. or their product.
Fourth-We accept the decision of the people

otect the land and landwealth.
stries of this Commonwealth.
sixth—We hold the Republican party re-

sponsible for the failure to pass any law for the ellef of the manual laborers of the State of Pennsylvania, and we recommend the enact-nent of such laws as will give equal protection and equal opportunities in every branch of in-nestry to all citizens, irrespective of race, re-igion or nativity. We also hold the Republiand equal opportunities in every branch of in-dustry to all citizens, irrespective of race, re-ligion or nativity. We also hold the Republi-can party responsible for the failure of the Legislature to consider favorably the petitions of the workingmen and farmers of this State, for the equalization of the burdens of taxation and for relief from the exactions of monopoly. Seventh—We hold the Republican party re-sponsible for the notorious corruptions which for many years have prevailed in the manage-ment of the State Treasury, for the system of depositing loans without interest, enriching favorites of the ring by the use of the public money, and for the flagrant violation of law by money, and for the flagrant violation of faw by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and we pledge the faith of the Democratic party that the candidate this day nominated will, if

lected, reform these wrongs, Eighth—We favor the Australian ballot sys Eighth—We favor the Australian ballot sys-tem as adapted to meet the requirements of our Constitution and the special wants of our people in order to secure the freedom and parity of elections menaced by the combined power of monopoly and the corruption of Re-publican rings and bosses.

Ninth—That the sufferers by the recent floods have our sincere sympathy, and that while we deprecate and condemn the manage-ment on the part of the State authorities.

ment on the part of the State authorities, by which relief to our sorely afflicted fellow citi-zens has been unnecessarily delayed, we urge our representatives in the Legislature to take

their former ally, who, by the way, ewns three-sevenths of the stock.

Elkins did all the manipulating. He secured proxies from ex-Secretary Bayard, Secretary Blaine, Senator Gorman, and others, and proceeded to knock Mr. Shaw out of the directory. The latter soon got wind of this, and on the day of the election he after consulting with Irving Cross, of the Baltimore and Ohio, conceived the idea

of making the lawyer a director.

Cross, who is a good lawyer, at once put up the claim that according to the Constitu tion of West Virginia, Shaw had the right to vote his stock cumulatively and proceeded to carry out his purpose. Ex-Sena-tor Davis saw trouble ahead, and to avoid the question of cumulative stock going into the courts, he struck off the name of W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, who was to have taken Shaw's place and re-electing the latter

to the directory.
This didn't settle the matter, however, and Shaw voted his stock cumulatively, and contended Cross was elected. The case was taken to court, and Judge Andrews de-cided that Shaw had a right to vote his stock cumulatively, but Cross was not eligible because the stock had not been trans-

The decision is looked upon as a victory for the Shaw people, who by cumulative voting can always hold a place in the di-

POSITION OF THE WOOL GROWERS. Free Trade in Raw Materials Would Not Suit Them at All.

SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. COLUMBUS, September 4.-The wool growers of the State held a meeting to-day and were addressed by Hon. Columbus-Delano, David Harpster and others, Mr. Delano offered a set of resolutions embodying a communication from the Secretary of the National Wool Manufacturers' Association, in which the latter asks whether the wool growers of the United States are prepared to accept any changes from the rates of duty upon second class and carpet wools, which are fixed in the tariff bill that passed the Senate at the last session, and suggesting that a joint conference would be

found mutually advantageous before the meeting of the manufacturers. The resolutions express surprise that the manufacturers have undertaken to determine the rates of duty without reference to the wishes of wool growers and regrets the existence of the "widespread and thoroughly organized movement in New England for trade for the great industries of agricultur and the West and protection for New En-gland manufacturers, but the danger of this annot cource them to consent to a reduction of the rates of duties on second class and

NECESSARY PROTECTION.

Evidence Offered Concerning the Sh

Down of Judge Terry. SAN FRANCISCO, September 4 .- In hearing of Deputy Sheriff Nagle to-day M. M. Estee stated he had known Judge Terry for over 30 years and that the fact that he carried a weapon was known to all his acquaintances. P. D. Wigginton testified he visited Judge Terry in jail and Terry said he would kill Judge Sawyer if it became

A letter from Attorney General Miller to the arrival of Justice Field in San Fran-cisco June 17 last he appointed David Na-to Ray," and before she finished the ferven gle and two other Deputy marshals to pro-tect Field from assault. sentence she sank on her couch in a parex-

MURDER INCLUDED.

Further Startling Developments in the Hamilton Case

TO PROVIDE THAT THE CHILD

Should Be Willed Everything, and Then Get Rid of Hamilton.

THE TRIAL WILL BE SENSATIONAL. Jeshua Mann and Mrs. Swinton Arraigned and Then

PITTSBURG,

Further developments in the remarkable conspiracy against Robert Ray Hamilton were made in New York yesterday. spector Byrnes has found that part of the cheme was to have Hamilton will the child everything and then to murder him. Mrs. Hamilton also tried, but failed, to have

Joshua Mann placed in an insane asylum.

Remanded Until Friday.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, September 4. - Develop-ments in the case of Robert Ray Hamilton and the gang of conspirators who preyed apon him by means of a \$10 baby, which they alleged was his, were meager to-day; but such as they were they tended to show that the full depth of villainy involved in the plot was even beyond that indicated by the story given out by Inspector Byrnes on Tuesday night. It is now probable, to say the least, that the plot was directed not only against Mr. Hamilton's happiness, but against his life as well, and that the ultimate object of the harpies was to induce him to make a will in favor of the child, and then to get rid of him. Assistant District Attorney Jerome said this afternoon, after the hearing in the case of Joshua Mann and Mrs. Swinton had been adjourned until Friday: "It those people had been let alone they would have made Hamilton make a will to suit them and then have killed

Inspector Byrnes and Mr. Clarke, counsel for Mr. Hamilton, refused to talk of this aspect of the case, further than to say that it would be a difficult thing to prove such a fact in connection with the case unless it should turn out that Mr. Hamilton had really been induced by the gang to make a will. It was intimated that this was not

TRIED TO CONFINE JOSHUA. Another thing that came out to-day was that Eva Parsons, Brill, Steel, Mann, or whatever clse her real name was, endeavored, when she was about to marry Hamilton, to get rid of Josh by having him put in an insane asylum. The eminent specialist whom sane asylum. The eminent specialist whom she employed to examine Josh and report him insane, refused, however, to find anything wrong about the fellow's brains, and this little plot within a plot fell through.

Mr. Hamilton said to-day that when the time came he would go upon the stand and

Mr. Hamilton said to-day that when the time came he would go upon the stand and testify under oath as to the facts of his connection with the woman and her gang. Until then he believed the best policy was for him to say nothing more than was absolutely necessary. He may yet change his mind, however, and make a public state-ment before the trial of the conspirators, but

The Hamilton jewels and plate are safe.

Inspector Byrnes said to-day that the woman had not had time, before her too-ready kaife ripped open her plot, to secure and make away with the geans and silverware for which she had risked so much. Jewelry worth \$2,000 was said to have been lost at the time that Mrs. Hamilton was arrested in Atlantic City, but this, it is supposed, Hamilton, and not a part of the jewels.

FONDWESS FOR JEWELRY. She bought a ruby and diamond bracelet for \$250 out of the \$500 that Hamilton gave her to shop with when she made her last visit to this city just before the affair in

Atlantic City.

Whether because he wished more time in which to work up the feature of the case which involved the possibility of a conspir-acy to murder, or because there were still some chinks to fill up in the main story, Inspector Byrnes was not ready to-day to present in court his case against Josh and his reputed mother. The pair were brought down from police headquarters, however, and ar-raigned before Justice Hogan, and a crowd of reporters in the private hearing room of the Tombs. It was the first time Josh and the woman have been on view in any public way since they achieved ere was much curiosity them, which was gratified as little as possible by the detectives having them in charge. Immediately upon their arrival at the Tombs they were hustled into the Justice's private room and kept there until ready to

THE PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.

When the prisoners were before the bar Lawyer Jerome stepped forward and said: "Your Honor, I have to ask that this case be adjourned till Friday. It seems that there is important evidence that we should have and that Inspector Byrnes will have by that time. I therefore ask the Court that the prisoners be remanded in care of Inspector Byrnes until that time, that this evidence may be produced." "Madam, have you anything to say as to this?" asked Justice Hogan, addressing Mrs.

Swinton. "No sir," she replied, so feebly that she could scarcely be heard. "Have you anything to say," asked the

Justice turning to Mann.
"Nothing further to say," murmured
Josh, in the depths of his mustache. Mrs. Swinton nudged him and whispered "Except that you are innocent," "Except that I am innocent," he murmured dutifully, and Mrs. Swinton wagged her head

and said, "Yes,"
"Well," said Justice Hogan, "on Friday you will be brought here again and you may e represented by counsel if you want one If you have any witnesses you want here tell the officers and they will send for them. You must have them here at 2 o'clock on Friday afternoon."

The Midwife Taken to Noll Cottage-Mrs

Hamilton's Excitement.

THE BABY IDENTIFIED.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. J ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., September 4. Iwo New York detectives visited the Noll cottage to-day, accompanied by the German midwife who attended the alleged Mrs. Hamilton during the alleged confinement. They interrogated the wounded nurse at length as to her knowledge of Baby Beatrice's parentage. The German midwire identified the baby as the foundling which Hamilton was led to believe was his own. The detectives also visited Mays Landing, accompanied by the midwife. Counsellor Perry called on Eva this morning, and told her of the arrest of Mrs. Swinton and Joshua Mann and told of Hamilton's renunciation of her. The worn and haggard woman staggeted back with Marshal Franks, directing the latter to provide proper protection for Justice Field and Judge Sawyer was also submitted in evidence. Marshal Franks testified that upon the arrival of Justice Field in San Franches and haggard woman staggered back with her hand clasped to her forehead. "What," she gasped, "does Ray mean to desert me? Oh, he won't do it; he won't leave me in this lonely place. I'll die if he doesn't come to me soon. Write; telegraph

A GRAVE DILEMMA.

5, 1889.

Officers of the United States Funeral Direct-ing Company in Trouble—Civil and Crim-inal Suits Brought Against Them - A Disgusted President.

SEPTEMBER'

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.—Affidavits were to-day prepared by Lawyer John W. Wartman, of Camden, which are intended to put some of the most prominent organizers and officers of the United States Funeral Directing Company behind the bars. The affidavits are sworn to by Henry I. Budd, Jr., one of the directors, and the man who bought the Pittsburg agency, Thomas G. Heston, the Camden contractor and builder, and Henry F. Quint, superintendent of the company's factories. The affidavits allege all manner of crookedness against certain officials, being especially strong upon the point of obtainespecially strong upon the point of obtaining money and goods upon false pretsnses. It is said that caphases were issued for the arrest of Alfred L. Black, Jr., former President of the company, and William Bouldin, "manager for the sale of territory." It wasn't denied by Mr. Wartman or any of the gentlemen who are sifting the company's transactions to the bottom that such action had been taken, but

bottom that such action had been taken, but they said that for good and sufficient reasons the apprehension of the parties wouldn't take place during the day.

One of the reasons assigned for the delay in the serving of the writs of arrest was the arrival upon the scene of a fresh victim, who, it is claimed, has a strong criminal case against President Black. This gentleman is Russell Williams, of Meriden, Conn., manufacturer of casket hardware, and various funeral paraphernelia. Mr. Williams was preparing his legal statement in lawyer Wartman's office to-day. J. W. Southmayd, of Brooklyn, the President of the concern, elected to that office a week or so ago in order to keep him quiet, has been in the city for several days, hoping that something could be done whereby he might recover at least a portion of the large amount for which he was bled. He went home yesterday, having abandoned the went home yesterday, having abandoned the company and all his ideas of securing him-

The meeting of the directors of the com-pany announced to take place yesterday, was not held.

NEW YORK APPOINTMENTS.

Special Cabinet Meeting to be Held Sat urday to Consider Them.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, September 4.-It was an nounced to-day, with apparent authority, that the questions whether the appointments of Naval Officer and Surveyor for the port of New York shall be made this season or not, and whether they shall be made together, if they are made, will be decided at the Cabinet meeting on Friday. There will be solsce, too, for Theo dore B. Willis, of Brooklyn, and George W. Lyon, of New York City, whose con missions as Naval Officer and Surveyor have been locked in the President's safe for a month, both signed with the names of the Executive and the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, that Secretary Tracy, Secretary Windom and Assistant Batcheller, to say nothing of Vice President Morton, who has done as much for the Republican applicants as all the mails and telegraph wires from Rhinebeck to Washington and Deer Park will permit,

are in layor of a change.

Mr. Harrison has been much embarrassed to know what to do. Finally he is obliged to know what to do. Finally he is obliged to give it up. Against the pressure of these, and other Republicans quite as influential, has been a Mugwump pressure in behalf of Naval Officer Burt and Survevor Beattle, which has been unaccountable. It has represented thousands of dollars subscribed for the Republican campaign funds, and the opinion of the Mugwump pa-The President has not been Roosevelt is known to be one loaders most interested importunities. Theodore the retention of Burt and Beattie. He has seen the President and written letters to backers of the present incumbents which

The President is further influenced against a change by the fact that Mr. Burt himsel begs to stay in till he can execute some re forms in the service, and can complete an elaborate report, which he is preparing, set forth the benefits resulting from his ac ministration.

GERMAN CATHOLIC IDEAS

Number of Resolutions Adopted by the Cleveland Convention.

CLEVELAND, September 4.-The German Roman Catholic Central Association of America, finished its business to-day. A resolution was adopted, advising the establishment of labor bureaus in all the large cities to assist worthy Catholics to get employment. The delegates adopted unanimously a resolution declaring that a man can be both a Catholic and a loyal citizen. It was called out by newspaper's criticism of Catholics.

A few days ago the delegates sent \$200 to the Pope by cable and they were rewarded yesterday by receiving in return a tele-graphic benediction. They acknowledged compliment by giving three cheers for the Pope. Twenty-two new societies were admitted to membership.

TRIED IT THREE WAYS.

Maddened by Reverses, a Man Uses Razor, Polson and Pistel.

SEVILLE, FLA., September 4 .- William Kemble Lente, a promiuent railroad and real estate man, committed suicide here today. He first slashed his forearm with a razor, then took a large dose of morphine, and ended by discharging a bullet into his brain. Lente was 30 years old and the son of the late Dr. Frederick D. Lente, of New York, from whom he had inherited a princely fortune.
It is said that nearly all of his inheri ince has been either lost or tied up in such

a manner that it was unremunerative, and that a fear that he had involved others is his reverses drove him to desperation and

JUMPED INTO A WELL. An Accomplished Young Lady Adopts Strange Method of Suicide.

EVANSVILLE, IND., September Louisa Graff, a handsome and accomplished young lady, the 16-year-old daughter of Peter Graff, a prosperous farmer three miles from this city, committed suicide some time Monday night by jumping into an old abandoned well on the farm. She was missed when the family arose this morning, and as she had of late been melancholy, and threatened suicide, a search was instituted and her body found.

TYPHOID FEVER AMONG HOGS. Strange Disease That Causes the Animal

to Starve to Death.

MARSHALL, ILL., September 4.-A strange and fatal disease among hogs prevails in the central part of the county, and is carrying off large numbers. The symptoms resemble those of typhoid fever in the human race, and the animals sometimes linger for many days, finally perishing of starvation, as much as anything else, for they will eat nothing. No remedy can be found to act on the plague, and farmers are in despair.

ALL THINK ONE WAY.

The Reason No Jury Can be Got in the Cronin Case is That All

up two more peremptory challenges before they got a man to take Kellogg's place. The new jurors were Charles Hershman, an Englewood school teacher, and Charles A. Baker, an Oak Park grocer.

Then Mr. Longenecker turned over to the defense the suburban quartet. Grass had now been passed by both sides. It did not take the fiery-headed Foster long to upset the sepulcher-making Turner. The jury-men had passed the ordeal with flying colors until he was closely questioned as to his membership in secret societies. THE REASON WHY.

Then he had to admit that he belonged to the American League, an organization an-tagonistic to the Roman Catholic church. He was quickly dropped for cause. Baker and Hershman were peremptorily chal-lenged. The rapid slaughter of the State's jurors left Grass the only survivor. It is probable that he, too, will be peremptorily callenged by the defense before the end of

the gaps made by his onslaught on Turner, Hershman and Baker. The suburban ve-nire against which Mr. Forrest had directed all his sarcasm for the past two days, was exhausted at 3:15 P. M. Then the seats were filled up with the talesmen of the third venire. Mr. Forrest could find no fault with these jurors. They were the kind of men he as been recommending for jurors.

AN EXCEPTIONAL BODY. They were all business men or heavy

They were all business men or heavy manufacturers. Some of them are immensely rich. It was probably the finest-looking body of talesmen that ever tramped into the dingy court room. On Monday Mr. Forrest declared that if 50 business men of independent means and of American parentage were summoned it would not take the defense a hall day to pick 12 men.

But it looks as though there are not 12 American business men of independent means in Chicago who have not already formed an opinion as to the guilt of the prisoners. One by one these men were dropped for cause until the venue was nearly exhausted. Only two men of the 16 examined were held for the night, and they are almost certain to be dropped to-morrow. re almost certain to be dropped to-morrow.

During the examination of these men Mr. Forrests at next to the prisoners, enjoying the rapid dismissals for cause. The de- frankly by their speeches and reports began. almost than at any time since the trial Big Dan Coughlin's face was ghastly as jurar after juror declared their belief that the prisoners were guilty. It gave the detective his first substantial proof of the terrible prejudice existing in the city against him and his colleagues. O'Sulli-van was also visibly affected.

A STRINGENT RULE.

Mr. Foster was very quick to seize upon point that might operate in the dis-qualification of the juror. He was materially assisted in his work of decapitation by a ruling by Judge McConnell early in the day to the effect that a juror who had expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoners. was not competent to serve in the c. Nearly all the business men had expres

Judge McConnell was soon aroused by the rapidity with which Mr. Foster was cutting off the heads of the substantiallooking men before him, and in a voice which show his impatience, said it was the evident desire of the defense to exhaust its 100 peremptory challenge before selecting single juror, and thus throw the respons bility of choosing a jury upon the court and

Mr. Forrest was on his feet in an instant. He was greatly injured. With a long sweep of his arm and a voice keyed high with indignation, he disputed any intention on the part of his associates to prolong the trial or to take any unfair advantage. The lawyer was still roaring when Judge Mc-Connell brought him up with a sharp turn. Then Mr. Forrest sat down.

INCITED BY A CRANK. A Quack Doctor Responsible for the Three ened Race War in Alabama.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BARMINGHAM, ALA., September 4.—The rouble between the whites and blacks in Bibb county, which threatens to develop into a serious race war, seems to have been caused by a long-haired quack doctor calling himself "Comanche Jim." At first he met with indifferent success, but he hit upon scheme which made his medicine sell. "You are afraid of the white people," he no longer. I have here a medicine, the war nedicine of the great chiefs and med ine men of the Comanches, which will make your bodies bullet-proof. Take my medicine and the bullets from the white men's and the bullets from the white men's guns will fall harmless at your feet. Take this medicine, then arm yourselves and the great day of your freedom from cruelty and oppression is at hand. You shall no longer be hanged and shot like dogs. I will save you with my great romedy, made by the wise medicine men of the Comanches."

The man succeeded in working the negroes into a perfect frenzy. Every one of them who had the money bought a bottle and then began to buy arms and prepare for the uprising which he promised to lead.

TOOK THE PRIZES.

New York's National Guard Team Defeate the Jersey Sharpshooters. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH 1

SEA GIRT, N. J., September 4 .- The inter-State rifle match between teams from the National Guard of New Jersey, New York, and Delaware, was shot here to-day upon the rifle range of Camp Green, the New Jersey State camp ground. The New York team won the match and to-night the men took to New York the massive silver punch bowl, and the handsome gold badges. The punch bowl is of solid silver and lined with gold. It cost the State of New Jersey \$500. The three teams contained 12 men each, ten shots were allowed to each man at the 200-vard target and the same number at

COLLISION IN FOG.

BELIEVE THE MEN ARE GUILTY.

This Feature is a Paralyzing One for the Unhappy Prisoners.

NO PROGRESS MADE IN THE SELECTION

The Attorneys for the Defense Draw Forth the Ire of the Court.

Another day's struggle has ended, and the Cronin jury is as far in the future as ever. Practically all of the talesmen have formed an opinion as to the prisoners' guilt, and are therefore ineligible. The prospects for securing 12 men are very gloomy.

The Millord, September 4.—When the court met this morning in the Cronin case there were four men in the jury box. They were Freeman Grass, T. P. Kellogg, B. J. Vaucott and William P. Turner. The first thing the State did was to use its fourth premptory challenge in getting rid of Kellogg. The lawyers for the State used up two more peremptory challenges before they eat, a man to take Kellogg, where

guard.

If the Brune had not been in the way the Southfield would have drifted down on the iron prow of a big trans-Atlantic cattle steamship and been sent to the bottom.

SHE IS MRS. OLIVER. An Alleged Sister of Charley Proves to be an

NEW YORK, September 4.—A woman I the habit of a Sister of Charity has for ser the habit of a Sister of Charity has for several years past got from well-to-do persons money and provisions. To inquiries the woman said she was Sister Beatrice May, and that she came from St. Stephen's Guild, 9 Livingston Place. In the city directory in the list of asylums and homes Miss Stephana is said to be president and Mrs. Price Fushean secretary of the Guild. Through the charity organ of the Guild. Through the charity organization society which has investigated Sister May, it is learned that she is an impostor, and that she sold what provisions she got, and put the money in her pocket. She has been sued by her laudiord for \$1,000 arrears of rent, and dispossession proceedings have been begun against her in the Sixth District Court. The writ is returnable to-morrow before Judge Lachman.

The so-called Guild has occupied the house since May, 1886, and has a ten years'

The so-called Guild has occupied the house since May, 1886, and has a ten years' lease. According to the officers of the Charity Organization Society, Sister May is Mary E. Oliver, originally of New Orleans, who brought suit against the late Simon Cameron, in Washington, in 1879, for breach of promise, and was proved by General Benjamin F. Butler, Senator Cameron's counsel, to be an adventuress.

OPPOSE SUMPTUARY LAWS.

Dealers' Association. BOCHESTER, September 4.—The repre-sentatives of the 15,000 liquor dealers, who are members of the State Wine, Liquor and Beer Dealers' Association, held an orderly-and creditable State convention here take some political power, and have confidence that the mass of New York's population do not wish for oppressive sumptuary legislation. At the evening session the platform was read by Secretary Sidebotham.

The Wine, Liquors and Beer Dealers' Association of the State of New York, in convention assembled, in Rochester, September 4, 1889, indorses the policy of regulation, and condemns the policy of prohibition, general and local. We indorse such regulations as are rohibition, general and local such regulations as ar to accomplish prohibition in We indorse such regulations as are not intended to accomplish prohibition indirectly, but to eliminate as much of the evilibre resulting from the abuse of liquor as is possible to be done by law. We are opposed to that attempt to regulate, which seeks by high license to discriminate between the rich and poor or against one locality.

The platform was adopted unanimously. AN ALL-NIGHT SESSION.

The London Strike Committee Accepts Part of the New Agreement.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, September 5 .- [Copyright.]-The strike committee sat until 1:30 Thursday morning considering the agreement form issued Wednesday ing by Lafore, the wharfinger, which had the support of several granary keepers, wharfingers, etc. This agreement provides that contract work shall be abandoned and piece work established, that the men shall receive the gross receipts from companies direct, drawing in the meantime a minimum of 6 pence an hour and 8 pence overtime.
The agreement really conceded all the demands of the men. The Strike Committee this morning accepted the agreement except the clause allowing the lighter men to re-turn to work immediately and submit their grievances to arbitration.
All this means that the empty barges in

the river may be filled and the full ones alongside the wharves discharged. It does not offer, as yet, any satisfactory solution of the difficulty, but will doubtless strengthen the strikers against the dook companies, in having so much more work done without the companies' interier

SOUTH DAKOTA DEMOCRATS Are Making Arrangements for the First

Campaigo in the State. HURON, S. DAK., September 4 .- The first Democratic Convention of South Dakota met in the Grand Opera House this afternoon, being called to order at 2:45 o'clock by J. F. Cappenter, Chairman of the State Central Committee. After some little wrangling, Colonel William L. Steele, of Deadwood, was chosen temporary Chairman, and F. M. O'Brien and W. W. Goddard

were made Secretaries. Committees on organization and cre-dentials were appointed and the convention adjourned until 7o'clock, at which time the committee on resolutions was appointed and

SUFFERING PROM STARVATION.

The Illinois Miners in Need of Food, Cloth ing and Medicine. CHICAGO, September 4 .- An appeal

the public through the press is made by Henry D. Lloyd, formerly on the editorial staff of one of the Chicago morning papers. Mr. Lloyd has made a personal investigation on his own account of the condition of the Illinois miners. He says:

There is a greater need than ever There is a greater need than ever of helping the starving men, women and children of Spring Valley, in this State. There are thou-sands of sufferers there from want of food, clothing, medicine and sympathy. Most of these sufferers are children, and most of the

CROWDS SEE THE OPENING.

Mrs. Marvin Starts the Engine in the Great Machinery Hall

AND DE. HOLLAND MAKES A SPRECK

The Exposition was formally opened lust ght. It was done quietly, but a large crowd of people were present. Mrs. Marvin started the engine, and Dr. Hol-land delivered an oration full of historic interest. The managers expect the interest

The 4th of September is part, and Pitts-burg's Exposition has not only arisen from its ashes, but has started in with newness of life that augurs success above all previous efforts, though it was not seen last night at its best, and will not be for some days. But, though the exhibits were comparatively few and far between last night compared with what they will be ere long, the crowd that attended the opening probably enjoyed the exhibition as well as it will at any subsequent time, as it was exhilarating to watch the workmen deftly putting exhibits in

ower Hall made one feel as though walking in some vast wilderness, the contrast was painful, between bright lights, paint-ings, flowers, music, tasteful exhibitious of highly fluished goods, and a large space, where only was seen here and there ma-chinery, piled up in chaotic shaps, with but

one or two powerful engines running and a half-made-up appearance generally.

Most people stopped to look at an antiquated hand fire engine, and, while some of the younger portion viewed it with a half contemptuous expression, silver-haired boys and girls remembered fondly the day-when the former regarded it as an honor to run with the machine, and the old girls remembered when these grizzled veterans were curled-haired darlings whom it was their delight to honor. In those days

THERE WAS NOTHING PLEBETAN in being a fireman, as glory and not cash

was his reward. Though the lighting had not been com-pleted in the art gallery, and the exhibit did not show at its best under the glow from are lights, yet the gallery was more building, and the remarks heard testified to the pretty general appreciation of the

audience. Notwithstanding much had been done in the last 24 hours preceding the opening, much remained to be done, and it is being done as rapidly as possible. Preparations have progressed sufficiently far to demonstrate what is to follow in all its length and

breadth. At 8 o'clock last evening Mrs. 8, 8, Mar-vin, wife of the President of the society. touched the lever that set the big Reese engine in Power Hall in motion, starting the main line of shafting. The Great West-ern Band struck up, and, after playing a selection, the opening exercises were begun.
The opening exercises were held in the
east gallery of the main hall. A majority
of the Board of Directors were present.
After the overture by the orchestra, President S. S. Marvin introduced Rev. Dr. Hol-land, who made the opening address, Dr.

THE DEDICATORY ADDRESS. FELLOW CITIZENS-My mind instinctively reverts at this moment to a dark and dreary afternoon several years ago when a party of gentlemen met in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to discuss the project of reviving an industrial exposition in the city of Pittsburg, and to devise measures for awakening a public interest in the great undertaking. That was the day of small things, and the feelings of some of the little company were quite in harmony with the cheerless aspect of the skies.

I turn from the memory of that day of feeble beginnings to the scenes which great my eyes to-night. Standing beneath the great roof of this magnificent temple of industry, aglow with flashing lights, its rafters and columns gay with the flags of many lands, emblematic of the world wide grasp of commerce, and of the world wide power of this great and busy metropolis, I feel stirring within me emotions of honorable pride and satisfaction. My pride and my satisfaction are not so much in the material results of the efforts which have been put forth, great, even splendid, as these results are, but rather in the evidence, which they afford, of the existence to so large a degree in this community of the spirit which seeks, not merely selfish aggrandizement, but the public weal.

This suterprise represents the great will and and to devise measures for awakening a public

merely selfish aggrandizement, but the public weal.

This enterprise represents the goodwill and public spirit of a multitude of men. I am informed that over 1,000 individuals have each contributed the sum of \$100 toward this undertaking, while a vast sum represents the still larger individual gifts of a multitude of the living and of some of the great hearted dead. The entire amount expended upon these noble buildings, which must ever be an ornament to our city, rises already into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the oud of the great task will not be achieved until the sum of half a million of dollars has been spent.

WORTHY OF PRAISE.

I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, upon the fact that, laying aside all differences of sentiment and opinion, you have been able to unite in the prosecution of this great undertaking, ment and opinion, you have seen accessful issue. I am sure also that I voice your sentiments when I express the pride and satisfation which we must specially feel when we consider the manner in which the able President and directors of this association have fulfilled the arduous duties imposed upon them. We are proud of the generalship which they have thus far displayed, and of the determination and energy with which, in spite of countless difficulties and discouragements, they have thus far displayed, and of the determination and energy with which, in spite of countless difficulties and discouragements, they have gone forward. While, on their behalf, welcoming you here to-night, I am sure that I am only feebly volcing your sentiments when I express, on your behalf, to the officers of this association y our heartfelt appreciation of their labors. feebly voicing your sentiments when I express, on your behalf, to the officers of this association y or heartfelt appreciation of their labors.

Fillow Citizens—The spot upon which we stand is historic ground. As my mind runs back toward the past I recall that the great man in whose honor the capital of this mation is named, then a young backwoods surveyor, recognized the fitness of this spot to be chosen as the site of a military outpost, commanding the approaches to the great valley of the Mississiph. Here a force of 80 men, under Captain Trent, was engaged in carrying out the thought of Washington, and were crecting a fortification when they were surprised by a vastly superior force of Frenchmen and Indians under Captain Trecoeur, and compelled to withdraw, while

Continued on Sixth Page.